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RUSSIA ORDERS TROOPS DEMOBILIZED

TO REORGANIZE STAFF OF U. S. ARMY

Secretary of War Baker Issues Orders
for a General Shake-Up in the Per-
sonnel of the Staff

Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Baker's plan for the reorganization of the general staff of the army with a view to a more efficient and consistent development of the government's army program in the war, was disclosed last night by the war department, made public the text of the general order covering the project and announced that Major General McCain had been instructed to issue an order putting the reform into effect.

The reorganization of the general staff contemplates the establishment of five divisions of the staff, each of which will be presided over by an officer serving under the direct control of Major General Peyton C. March, who is coming from France to take up his new duties as acting chief of staff.

Secretary Baker was not ready to-night to state the names of the officers who will head the five general staff divisions, under General March. The new divisions will be as follows:

1—An active division under an executive assistant to the chief of staff and who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff.

2—A war plans division under a director who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff.

3—A storage and traffic division under a director who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff.

4—An army operations division under a director who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff.

5—An army personnel division under a director who shall be an assistant to the chief of staff.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the line between Kittery and Dover was opened up and the first car arrived from Dover. The fight with snow and ice has been a tough one and the public will hope that the service will not again be interrupted.

NOTHING IN THE CLAM MARKET.

Clam-like lobsters are things we do not find on the restaurant menu now days. The ice has covered the flats everywhere and the diggers find it impossible to get at them. The crop ought to be large when the flats are again clear and the folks are turning over the mud.

Police Officer George Mifflin declined the offer to handle the police work at the Freeman's Point plant, made several weeks ago.

EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY IS DEAD

(By Associated Press)

London, Feb. 11.—Abd-ul-Hamid, former sultan of Turkey, is dead, according to reports reaching here.

Abd-ul-Hamid was for thirty-three years Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, sprawling upon the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa and at the same time was commander of the faithful army of Moslems. He was held hostage by nearly hundred million subjects. Shorn of power, he died a prisoner, pitted, if not despised.

He lived in constant dread of death. He had often escaped it only by good luck or unusual precautions against plots. Yet in his later years he had sought death by his own hands, so miserably had his existence become.

He gained ascendancy under circumstances nearly as tragic as those which ended his career. Born Sept. 23, 1848, the second son of Sultan Abd-ul-Mejid, he became sovereign when his elder brother, Murad V., was deposed because of mental incapacity in 1876. It was a time when Turkey was in a state of extreme depression, almost succumbing to the tremendous blows of Russia. Out of this struggle the new Sultan saved the remnants of Turkish prestige. Many critics gave him credit

(Continued on Page Four)

(By Associated Press)
Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end, and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here today dated Brest-Litovsk Sunday.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson, addressing Congress in joint session at 12:30 this afternoon replied to the recent speeches by the German Chancellor von Hertling and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin.

The President said that von Hertling's statements were very vague and led to practically no conclusion. He said that Count Czernin's speech had a more friendly tone. The President reiterated that the United States had no desire to interfere in European affairs and "would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon any other people."

All the way through his address, the President drew a parallel between the speeches of von Hertling and Count Czernin, and his hearers drew the conclusion that the President considered the utterances of the Austrian foreign minister as more favorable than those of von Hertling. The President stated that Count Czernin would probably have gone much further if it had not been for the establishment of Austrian alliances and her reliance on Germany.

Again the President reiterated that the United States was in the war and would put its whole strength in this

war of emancipation." A general peace can be established, the President said; but until such a peace can be secured, we have no choice but to go on.

Plainly the President warned the German military autocracy that there would be no pausing in the mobilization of America's vast military resources now on their way to the battlefront and if peace were discussed, it would have to be on a basis of security. Otherwise the President made it plain that there was to be no turning back until military autocracy was crushed by force of arms.

"What is at stake now," said the President, "is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based on broad and universal principles of right and justice. Is it possible that von Hertling is in fact living in his thoughts in a world dead and gone?"

In conclusion the President warned the Central Powers that the vast resources of the United States would accomplish in the end what might be accomplished by peace negotiations.

"Our resources are in part mobilized now. We shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Troops are rapidly going to the fighting front, and more will continue to go. We are indomitable in our power of independent action, and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. The power of the United States is a menace to no people and no nation. It will never be used in aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own."

CELEBRATE PEACE PACT IN BERLIN

Vienna Also Rejoices Over Ukrainian
Peace—Central Powers Said to Have
Offered to Help Fight Bolsheviks

(By Associated Press)

London, Feb. 11.—Joy bells were rung in Berlin and there were rejoicings at Vienna over the conclusion of a separate peace with the Kiev Rada, while Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, was still disputing the right of that Rada to represent Ukraine at the Brest-Litovsk

negotiations and while Ukraine is still torn by civil war. Nothing is disclosed concerning the terms to peace thus secretly arranged, but they are supposed to include the cession of the Ruthenian portion of Galicia to Ukraine in return for some sort of Austrian pro-

(Continued on Page Five)

D. H. McIntosh FURNITURE & CARPETS

Special Values in Rugs, Carpets and All Kinds
of Floor Coverings for the Month of February



Extra Good Bar-
gains on Remnant
Pieces of Oil Cloths
and Linoleums, 1 to
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piece, to close out,
regardless of cost.

Come in and look
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Portsmouth, N. H.

A CLEAN-UP SALE

Some of the very best of recent fiction greatly reduced in price—including books by Winston Churchill, George Barr McCutcheon, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Harold MacGrath, Frank H. Spearman, George W. Cable, Bret Harte, etc. These books are very handsomely bound and illustrated, and hundreds of thousands of copies were sold in their first editions. We have been fortunate in securing this lot of books as publishers' remainders and have added to the lot books from our own regular stock. This sale is for quick clearance and the titles cannot be duplicated at this price. See these books on display. Get them while they last. They are yours at

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VISIONS OF PEARY AND THE NORTH POLE

Navy Yard Clerks Get a Thrill This Morning

The navy yard ferry No. 1043, had an exciting time this morning and the force of clerks and others aboard did not see any fun in it. The ferry left its dock at the foot of Daniel street at 7:45 with the usual force of civil employees and as soon as it reached the middle of the river the propeller went bad and the boat was at the mercy of the tide. She drifted towards the toll bridge and in a short time was in the midst of an ice floe. Captain Lindsey of the Newcastle ferry answered the yard ferry's call for help and as soon as his boat got within hailing distance, she too became冰bound.

Bert Hoyt with his tug was called and later the yard patrol fleet got busy with more or less "wig wagging," which did not release the steamer.

The workmen aboard were not excited, but they devised a plan of walking ashore on boards laid on the ice cakes, in their eagerness to get to their work at the yard. At about 1 o'clock the impeded fleet floated down with the tide and the 1043 was towed to the yard and resumed her regular run at 2 p. m.

A large crowd watched the fleet from the bridge and old timers remarked they never saw so much ice before in the upper river. The harbor

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and Vicinity—Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Sun Rises.....	6:43
Sun Sets.....	5:11
Length of Day.....	10:24
High Tide.....	11:02 am, 11:30 pm
Moon Sets.....	5:53 pm
Light Automobile Lamps at.....	5:11 pm

U. S. GUNNERS DOING WELL WITH BIG GUNS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Warm praise of the state of efficiency reached by American gunners in their training with the famous French 75-centimeter guns was received today from French artillery officers who have just arrived in Washington to join an official mission.

He said many of the American gunners have exceeded the best records made by French gunners, who have been using the 75's since the weapon was adopted.

The officers described the work of one squad, which several times fired 30 rounds a minute as being the subject of admiring comment through the French armies. Four men composed the squad, one working the breech and one the lanyard, while the other two were occupied entirely in passing ammunition and loading. So perfect were the movements of each member, the French officer declared, that it was impossible to distinguish the slightest variation in the intervals between each shot over a stretch of several minutes.

400 MEN WILL BE SELECTED FOR TRAINING CAMP

(By Associated Press)

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 11.—Probably three thousand applications will be received for the second officers' training camp and from this number it is likely that not to exceed 400 men will be selected for the training. Of this number 100 may be negroes provided that many desirable candidates can be found.

Those in charge of the details of selecting the student officers are of the opinion that an unusually fine type of men will enter the second camp which was to begin instruction February 4.

NAVAL MEDAL FOR HONOR MEN

Washington, Feb. 10.—The secretary of the navy yesterday announced that medals of honor, among the first to be conferred since the beginning of the war with Germany had been awarded to Orr Gravas, seaman, U. S. N., and Tolford N. Cann, seaman, U. S. N. R.

Cann's father, F. N. Cann, lives at Gould Hall, New York University, New York City. Gravas gives his name of kin, Mrs. Alice L. Graves, his mother, who lives at Maxwell, N. M.

Both medals were awarded for extraordinary heroism.

On December 23, 1917, following the explosion of a three inch salvo charge on board the Pittsburgh, Gravas was thrown to the deck but soon recovered and discovered burning waste on the deck. He picked it up and put out the fire, knowing that there was powder nearby. Gravas enlisted in the navy on November 16, 1916, at San Francisco.

On November 5, 1917, compartment No. 4 of the patrol vessel May was flooded. Efforts were made to keep the vessel afloat by the use of a pump, but she continued to sink. Cann entered the flooded compartment and, finding a small leak, he obtained two corks and returning to the compartment, succeeded in closing the opening. The voluntary errand of Cann was exceedingly perilous and has been unquestionably saved the ship. Cann enlisted in the naval reserve on April 26, 1917.

The medal to Gravas is the second medal of honor issued since the war with Germany. Cann is the first naval reservist who ever received this distinction.

WITH THE SPORTS

Frank A. French of the Portland naval station, a former resident of Dover, N. H., won the forty-yard dash for military and naval men at the 29th annual indoor games of the B. A. A. in Boston recently. Young French is a native of Dover. He graduated from the Dover High school and played on the baseball and football teams. He was a student at the University of Maine where he joined the colors. While at the University of Maine he made the baseball, football and track teams, and did great work for each of the teams. He was signed by the Philadelphia American League baseball team and played several games with the team in the outfield. He enlisted in the navy last fall and is now stationed at Portland. Young French will be remembered by many of the sport fans of Portsmouth, having played baseball and football in this city on several occasions.

Two big athletic fields have been laid out at either end of Camp Lewis at American Lake, Wash., and stands with a seating capacity of from 16,000 to 18,000 persons erected at an expense of \$200,000 each. The work was done under the supervision of Capt. T. G. Cook, athletic representative of the war department commission on training camp activities. The expense was met with funds derived from

athletic contests and entertainments given by the men.

Bobby McLean of Chicago is now the world's professional speed skater. He won the title from Edmund Lamy of Saratoga Lake, N. Y., last Friday night in the 440-yard pursuit, and three miles pursuit races.

Young Chakas of Manchester, who has appeared in bouts in Portsmouth on several occasions, has been booked up with Johnny Noonan of Boston in the semi-final to the Jimmy, Jimmy, Johnny Tillman bout at the Armory, A. A., Boston, Tuesday evening. Like Chakas, Noonan is also attempting a comeback after several months lay-off. Noonan won from Billy Myers in Boston recently and Chakas also has won over Myers, the only difference being that Noonan was given the decision he earned, while Chakas was not so fortunate, getting a draw.

Ernest Caddock of Atlanta, Ga., claimant to the world's wrestling championship is now a full-fledged private in the national army. He was sworn in at Camp Dodge, Ia., and donned the uniform of a private and was attached to the Mississippi headquarters troop in anxious to do my share," he said. Said arm ready and eager to go anywhere and do anything called for."

Homer Trueman, (The Oxford Bear) of Norway, Me., who has been cleaning up all the wrestlers in the Pine Tree State, has been challenged by Jim Poulos of Manchester.

Dave Powers of Maldon who was defeated in this city a year or more ago by Joe Staritz of the U. S. N., is booked to box an eight-round bout tonight with Phil Read of the Navy, before the Douglas, A. C., Chelsea.

Columbus defeated Dartmouth in a fast game of basketball at Hanover on Saturday night, 23 to 21. Clayton Mudge of this city played with the Dartmouth team.

New Hampshire State College defeated Massachusetts Agricultural college basketball team, 28 to 20, at Durham Saturday night. Three—Portsmouth, Worcester, Davis, Butler and Shattuck—played with the New Hampshire State team. The N. H. State freshman five was defeated byayrill High 21 to 27.

George H. Bayen, race manager of the Dover, N. H., Driving club has announced that Royal McKinney, 2.12 1-4, and Chimes Hal, 2.06, have been matched to race for \$200 a side at Dover, Feb. 16. Del Hal, 2.04 1-4, and an unknown horse from Lawrence will race for \$100 on the same day.

Royal McKinney and Del Hal, 2.03 3-4, of Portland, will meet in their second match for \$100 at Portland on March 2. McKinney won the first race. Walter Cox, Grand Circuit star, will pilot the McKinney horse and Del Hal.

Billy Dryden will have his hands full when he tackles Jim Poulos in this city Wednesday evening. The Great Western Dryden won about three years ago. Dryden winning with a ton load. Poulos has gained in weight and experience since that time and the bout should prove a hummer.

Sailor Grant of the U. S. S. Ontario will face "Butcher" Sam in the preliminary Wednesday evening. The friends of the sailor say "Butcher" will have to extend himself to beat Grant, something he has not been forced to do in his previous matches.

John Klonis, the speedy Manchester wrestler, defeated Harry Truliner at Atlantic City recently.

Pinky Gardner, a sleek 170-pound wrestler, will come north as soon as his present schedule is completed, as he is anxious to appear in Boston and other New England cities.

Wladek Zbynsko, the Polish wrestler, defeated on points by Earl Caddock at Den Alpines, JOHN, Friday night, will appear at Midtown Square Garden within three weeks against Joe Steck, the Nebraska marvel of sevens held there.

**HOLLIS WILL
INTRODUCE
PENSION BILL**

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, though he did not bring up the bill for a teacher pension system for the District of Columbia last Thursday, plans to do so within a short time. He will bring it up any day when the opportunity for consideration is favorable. He did not seek action on the bill Thursday because he wanted the tenors of the measures examined by several senators who had not had opportunity to examine them.

Every Coffee Drinker
should try
INSTANT POSTUM

Made instantly,
A sugar saver.
Wonderful flavor.
Contains no drugs.

NANTUCKET SHUT OFF BY ICE FIELD

Nantucket, Feb. 10.—A government ice sweeper tried to reach Nantucket today with badly needed provisions, but was caught in the ice and finally brought up outside of Great Point where she was beached at six o'clock last night by the coast guard at Coast Guard station, after several unsuccessful attempts.

The steamer left Newport at four yesterday morning, went to Woods Hole and loaded meats and other provisions, together with mutton and Boston papers which have been accumulating for the past 11 days, and at 11 o'clock started for Nantucket.

All the afternoon a constant watch was maintained for her approach along the regular line of travel across the Sound, but just before dark she was discovered outside of Great Point miles away from the harbor entrance. Whether she became caught in the ice or the captain made a sweep of the ice fields cannot be ascertained.

The coast guard made two attempts to reach her, but were cut off by ice until after darkness fell, when they succeeded in putting Captain Topham aboard to serve as pilot. Judge Fitz Randolph of Nantucket, who has been at Woods Hole ten days, was landed in the life boat and was driven 20 miles around the island in the storm in order to reach town and receive treatment for blood poisoning in his hand.

Strong southwest winds this afternoon blew the ice fields away from the north shore of the Island, out into the sound and the channel of the harbor still remains closed.

Food is urgently needed, not only by the inhabitants, but by the animals on the island. The people here have had no meat for five days, and the vegetable supply is nearly exhausted, except for turnips. The average menu today consists of pancakes for breakfast, pea soup, pancakes for breakfast, pea soup, dinner and toast for supper. Cattle and other animals are on an even more slender ration, and the situation for them is serious.

The willingness of Captain Topham to try to bring in the relief ship raised a cheer from the inhabitants, who are well qualified to appreciate daring seamanship. The night was ink black with a northwest wind blowing, a driving rain and a falling barometer. The lead through the heavy ice was narrow and winding, making deathly difficult the task of threading the shoals in the dark but it was the belief of the leaders that if any one could come through it was Captain Topham.

**WILL GO
ABROAD ON
GOVT. BUSINESS**

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 11.—James Kerney, editor of the Trenton Times, has been appointed to go abroad to organize the foreign activities of the committee on public information.

The undertaking is an entirely new one, and is regarded by the executive authorities as one of large possibilities and hard work. Mr. Kerney was selected for the assignment because of his training as a newspaperman and executive, and the authorities here propose to give him a free hand in developing the scope of the enterprise.

The prime duty of Mr. Kerney's job will be to effect the activities of the news and educational divisions of the committee on public information. He will serve without compensation.

FORD MAKES NEW RECORD

Washington, Feb. 10.—Henry Ford in a telegram to Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Saturday, announced that the keel for the first of the new type of patrol boats to be built in the Ford plant was laid yesterday and that the side frames were ready to go up. In making his preparations to turn out stocks of the vessels, which will be used in the anti-submarine campaign, Mr. Ford probably will establish a record for speed in shipbuilding.

Mr. Daniels today authorized the following announcement:

"The contract for these boats was signed on January 17, so the keel was laid in twenty days after the contract was made. Mr. Ford's letter offering to build naval vessels in his plant was dated December 22, 1917. In a few days after it was received, Dec. 21, a telegram was sent asking Mr. Ford to come to Washington. Mr. Ford did come to Washington Dec. 21. The next day was spent in consulting with Rear Admiral Taylor, Rear Admiral Griffith and other officers.

The Ford party then went to Philadelphia and other localities to look at shipyards and plants. They returned to Washington on Dec. 24, and were given the preliminary plans of the boats to be built. They partly returned to Detroit. Four days later, more complete plans were delivered to the Ford company.

Mr. Ford telegraphed his proposition to the Navy Department on Jan. 15. On the 17th the department telegraphed the award to the Ford com-

pany of the contract for the building of a large number of boats.

Preparations for construction were begun at once. On Feb. 7 the keel of the first boat was laid.

When it was decided to build this new type of patrol boat the design was perfected in ten days. The work was done in the Division of Design and in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. A model was tested at the Washington Navy Yard and all the details were completely record.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Rev. W. A. Henrich, representing Cardinal Gibbons in Catholic work connected with the American army has organized the St. Michael's club and Chaplains' Aid Society here to provide accommodations for Catholic chaplains at the front, when on leave in Paris and to supply them with portable guitars, prayer books, beads and other requirements for their work in the camps with the soldiers.

The club gave a reception recently to Cardinal Amette and the Duchess de Vendome, honorary president of the club's committee. Cardinal Amette, whose of the great part the Catholic soldiers of America would play in the present war helping all the allies to obtain the longest for "peace with victory." The reception was attended by a number of prominent Catholics in the American colonies in Paris.

At least one of the lookouts at Fort Moultrie, Sull Island, sighted the speech,

out in the center of the ice pack and brought their glasses to bear upon the ship that had begun to get almost insufferable. He was almost in need to regret the impulse which led him that midnight, to dive under the side of a Fall River line boat.

At least he was ready to wish that he had started his crutches in something more than his night shirt, a pair of khaki trousers and thin shoes.

The voyage ended yesterday morning. It is blanketed solid land now and way. A brilliant rescue by the Gulf Island housekeepers and two of his assistants took the life boat and brought him to a warm spot in the Fort Moultrie hospital. His feet are badly frost bitten, but he is of sturdy build and will be out shortly.

It was not until today that he recovered sufficiently to explain his dangerous course.

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U. S. PATROL EXTERMINATED

Only One Man Returns After Encounter in No Man's Land--Great Activity all Along the Western Front.

(By Associated Press)

The military activities in the major theatres of war daily continue to increase in intensity from the North sea through Belgium and France and on the Italian front from Lake Garda to the river Po; there has been clash between infantry and bombardments have greatly increased in violence.

Again American troops in the St. Mihiel sector have come into conflict with the Germans who have suffered some casualties. These men engaged in a patrol of No Man's Land were ambushed by the Germans in superior numbers, and there was a bitter fight in which but one American returned to his trench and he was wounded. Five were killed and four more missing, supposedly taken prisoners.

When the assault began the American artillery laid down a barrage between the Germans and their line and it is estimated that there were casualties before they got back.

The German artillery has begun an intensive bombardment of the British lines between Boulogne west of Ypres and extending to Cambrai while

the French are having violent artillery duels with the enemy at Nieuport and in the Champagne and Verdun districts.

The German official communication says that there has been considerable activity from the west side of the Meuse river, which would indicate that the Americans are taking a part as they are holding the west of the river.

Except from severe artillery work there has been no infantry activities on the Italian front about the Asiago plateau.

Much pleasure is being evinced by the Germans and Austrians over the Central Powers' successful effort for a separate peace with the Ukrainians. While the exact terms are not known it is expected that the Germans will aid the Ukrainians against the Bolsheviks and in return get the grain that is stored in Ukraine.

Now that peace with Ukraine has been established the Central Powers are turning their attention to Roumania, and the ultimatum that they shall have a peace parity has expired, but no action has been taken. It is known that the Roumanian Cabinet has resigned.

Other influences and extremist doctrines have availed themselves of those conditions they have not created them.

"The overwhelming mass of the laboring population is in no sense disloyal," says the statement.

A means of correction suggested by the causes of the unrest itself, the commission outlines as follows:

"The elimination of the utmost practical extent of all profiteering during the period of the war is a prerequisite to the best morale in industry.

"Modern large scale industry has effectively destroyed the personal relationship between employer and employee—the knowledge and co-operation that come from personal contact. It is therefore no longer possible to conduct industry with employees as individuals. Some form of collective relationship between management and men is indispensable. The government should form an accepted part of the labor policy of the nation.

"Law in business as elsewhere, depends for its vitality upon steady enforcement. Instead of waiting for adjustment after grievances come to the surface there is needed the establishment of continuous administrative machinery for the disposition of industrial issues and the avoidance of an atmosphere of contention and the waste of disturbances.

"The eight-hour day is an established policy of the country; experience has proved justifiability of the principle also in war times. Provision must of course be made for longer hours in case of emergencies. Labor will rapidly meet this requirement if its rate is guarded against by appropriate overtime payments."

"Unified direction of the labor administration of the United States for the period of the war should be established. At present there is an uncoordinated number of separated committees, boards, agencies and departments having fragmentary and conflicting jurisdiction over the labor problems be-

ing raised by the war. A single headed administration is needed, with full power to determine and establish the necessary administrative structure.

"When assured of social labor conditions and effective means for the best redress of grievances that may arise, labor in its turn should surrender all practices which tend to render maximum efficiency."

"Uncorrected evils are the greatest provocation extremist propaganda, and their correction itself would be the best counter-propaganda. But there is need for more affirmative education. There has been too little publicity of an educational sort in regard to labor's relations to the war. The purpose of the government and the methods by which it is pursuing them should be brought home to the fullest understanding of labor. Labor has the most at stake in this war, and it will eagerly devote its all if only it be treated with confidence and understanding, subject neither to indulgence nor neglect, but dealt with as a part of the citizenship of the state."

At length the commission records its search for the "real cause" of the labor unrest and comes to these conclusions:

"The conclusion cannot be escaped that the available man power of the nation, serving as the industrial arm of war, is not employed to its full capacity nor wisely directed to the energies of war.

The effective conduct of the war suffers needlessly because of interruption of work due to actual or threatened strike, purposed decrease in efficiency through the strike on the job, decrease in efficiency due to labor unrest, and dislocation of the labor supply.

"These are not now conditions in American industry, nor are they causes new. The conditions and their causes have long been familiar, and long uncorrected. War has only served to intensify the old derangements by making greater demands upon industry and by affording the occasion for new disturbing factors.

"Among the causes of unrest, family to students of industry, the following stand out with special significance to the industrial needs of war:—

"Broadly speaking, American industry lacks a healthy basis of relationship between management and men.

"Within this is due to the insistence by employers upon individual dealings with their men. Direct dealings with employee organizations is still the minority rule in the United States. In the majority of instances there is no joint dealing, and in too many instances employers are in active opposition to labor organizations. This failure to equalize the parties in adjustments of inevitable industrial contests is the central cause of our difficulties. There is a commendable spirit throughout the country to correct specific evils. The leaders in industry must go further, they must help to correct the state of mind on the part of labor; they must aim for the release of normal feelings by enabling labor to take its place as a cooperator in the industrial enterprise. In a word, a courageous attempt must be made to generate a new spirit in industry.

"Too many labor disturbances are due to the absence of disinterested processes to which resort may be had for peaceful settlement. Force becomes too ready an outlet. We need continuous administrative machinery by which grievances inevitable in industry may be easily and quickly disposed of and not allowed to reach the pressure of explosion.

"There is a widespread lack of knowledge on the part of capital as to labor's feelings and needs and on the part of labor as to problems of management. This is due primarily to a lack of collective negotiation as the normal process of industry. In addition there is but little realization on the part of industry that the so-called labor problem demands not only occasional attention but continuous and systematic responsibility, as much so as the technical or financial aspects of industry.

"Certain specific grievances, when long uncorrected, not only mean definite hardships; they serve as symbols of the attitude of employers and thus affect the underlying spirit. Hours and wages are, of course, mostly in issue. On the whole, wage increases are asked for mostly in order to meet the increased cost of living, and such demands should not in the light of their economic causes. Again, the demand for the eight-hour day is natural, for the workers regard it as expressive of an accepted national policy.

"Repressive dealing with manifestations of labor unrest is the source of much bitterness, turns radical leaders into martyrs and thus increases their following, and worst of all, in the minds of workers tends to implicate the government as a participant in an economic conflict. The problem is a delicate one. There is no doubt, however, that the Bisbee and Jerome deportations, the Everett Incident, the Little hanging, and similar acts of violence against workers have had a very harmful effect upon labor both in the United States and in some of the allied countries. Such incidents are attempts to deal with symptoms rather than causes. The I. W. W. has exercised its strongest hold in those industries and communities where employers have most resisted the trade union movement and where some form of protest against unjust treatment was inevitable.

"The deterioration of our labor supply is one of the great evils in industry. The shockingly large amount of labor turnover and the phenomenon of migratory labor means an enormous economic waste and involves no even greater social cost. There are evils which flow from grievances such as

COUNT FIFTY! NO RHEUMATIC PAIN

Don't suffer! Instant relief follows a rubbing with old
"St. Jacobs Liniment"

Stop "dosing" rheumatism! It's pain only; not often ease in fits requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment" right on the tender spot, and by the time you say Jack Robinson out comes the rheumatic pain and disappears! "St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain! It is a brilliant rheumatism balm which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; stops attacks, lumbago, backache, neuralgia and reduces swelling.

Rub up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pain, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

those we have set forth: they are accentuated by uncontrolled instability of employment. Finally, we have failed in the full use and wise direction of our labor supply, falsely called "labor shortage," because we have failed to establish a vigorous and competent system of labor distribution. However, means and added resources have been recently provided for a better grappling with this problem.

"It is, then, to uncorrected specific evils and the absence of a healthy spirit between capital and labor, due partly to these evils and partly to an unsound industrial structure, that we must attribute industrial difficulties which we have experienced during the war. Sinister influences and extremist doctrines may have availed themselves of these conditions: they certainly have not created them.

"In fact, the overwhelming mass of the laboring population is in no sense disloyal," says the statement.

A means of correction suggested by the causes of the unrest itself, the commission outlines as follows:

"The elimination of the utmost practical extent of all profiteering during the period of the war is a prerequisite to the best morale in industry.

"Modern large scale industry has effectively destroyed the personal relationship between employer and employee—the knowledge and co-operation that come from personal contact. It is therefore no longer possible to conduct industry with employees as individuals. Some form of collective relationship between management and men is indispensable. The government should form an accepted part of the labor policy of the nation.

"Law in business as elsewhere, depends for its vitality upon steady enforcement. Instead of waiting for adjustment after grievances come to the surface there is needed the establishment of continuous administrative machinery for the disposition of industrial issues and the avoidance of an atmosphere of contention and the waste of disturbances.

"The eight-hour day is an established policy of the country; experience has proved justifiability of the principle also in war times. Provision must of course be made for longer hours in case of emergencies. Labor will rapidly meet this requirement if its rate is guarded against by appropriate overtime payments."

"Unified direction of the labor administration of the United States for the period of the war should be established. At present there is an uncoordinated number of separated committees, boards, agencies and departments having fragmentary and conflicting jurisdiction over the labor problems be-

for them an organization of destructive rather than constructive radicals," says the report. "The I. W. W. is still the villain created by the operation. The red card is carried by large numbers throughout the Pacific Northwest. Membership in the I. W. W. by no means implies belief in or understanding of its philosophy. To a majority of the members it is a bond of fellowship. According to the estimates of conservative students of the phenomenon a very small percentage of the I. W. W. are really understanding followers of subversive doctrine. The I. W. W. is seeking results by dramatizing evils and by romantic promises of relief. The hold of the I. W. W. is relaxed instead of weakened by influential opposition on the part of employers to the correction of real grievances—an opposition based upon academic fear that granting just demands will lead to unjust demands.

"With specific grievances removed destructive propaganda extensively practised in the Pacific Northwest will lose its strongest advocate. Counter propaganda and positive education then have an easy opportunity to supplement fanatical doctrine.

The settlements of all the situations taken up previously have been abandoned. While the Columbia investigation has established the celebrated "Mooney" case in San Francisco and has recommended that President Wilson use his influence with the state of California to get Mooney a new trial, the case is not touched upon in the summary of the report made public here today. The commission's recommendations on that subject previously had been published:

NO PRISONERS NO WORK

Auburn, Me., Feb. 10.—For the first time since it was built, many years ago, the county workshop has been shut down because there are not prisoners enough in the fall to operate it.

The shop has been engaged for 40 years in the profitable manufacture of heels from leather scrap by the use of the jail labor. The present enforcement of the prohibitory laws has so reduced the number of prisoners that there is no longer any profit in conducting the shop and the losses have glycen-

ers enough in the fall to operate it.

Sheriff Stevens is able to find labor about the jail for the few prisoners he has. He has employed some of them in helping distribute fuel to the poor of Auburn and Lexington.

DRYDEN AND POULOUS

BILL Dryden is matched to meet Jim Poulous on Wednesday evening at Fricke's hall in what promises to be the best wrestling bout of the season. There is no doubt but what Poulous has improved a great deal since Dryden beat him before; but so has Dryden, and the bout should be a barnburner.

Dryden is at present in the best condition and wrangling the fastest he has ever shown in this city, which means his editor career as a wrestler and it will be a battle royal.

Poulous is a lad who is fast and depends more on his speed than anything else to get a win. He has been moving and throwing some of the best men of his weight in the country and has also taken on considerably weight since he was here two years ago.

The fans are hoping that there are to be no return dates for while Poulous is a good drawing card he is not a stronger hero and after Wednesday night would be well eliminated from the local card. There are at present in the east some very fine men and Dryden should take on those rather than the old drew that walk back and forth through New England.

COSTS MORE AT COUNTY FARM

In 1916 the per capita cost of maintaining the inmates of the County Farm at Brentwood was \$2.65 a week. By the forthcoming report it appears that, owing to war conditions, the per capita cost last year was \$10.35 a week. The County Commissioners have carefully investigated all causes of increase of the farm and last year's expenditures therefore were not greatly increased, in round numbers from \$24,000 to \$35,000. The county's bonded debt at the year's close was \$175,000 of which \$35,000 was issued last July to refinance the cost of new buildings at the County Farm.

JUDGE PUTNAM'S FUNERAL

Portland, Me., Feb. 10.—Impressive funeral services for Judge William L. Putnam took place in St. Luke's Cathedral Saturday afternoon, Bishop Benjamin Brewster and Dean Frank L. Vernon officiating.

The prescribed Episcopal form was observed, with music by the choir. The church is directly across the street from Judge Putnam's home and there

The Weather Man Says

Those wintry winds are on the way.

Are you prepared?
We are.
Our assortment of
Adler Overcoats
is bigger and better than
ever before—
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height of style—
Dress-overcoats built on
conservative lines—
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the last word in luxurious
appearance, combined with
warmth and comfort—
Nepakouts (nylon) that never had
an equal for general service.
Then don't overlook the splendid val-
ues in our new Collegian Suits for cold
weather wear.

LOUIS ABRAMS
MEN'S OUTFITTERS 38-40 DANIEL ST

TWO KILLED BY GAS AT BROCKTON

(By Associated Press)

Brockton, Mass., Feb. 10.—Miss Olga Provostino and Mrs. Trezia Zinato of Taunton were found dead in bed this morning in the house of Jerry Mario Roll and gas was found escaping from a Jill. They were visiting Mrs. Roll and had been to a party the night be-

fore.

TO CONSIDER MEMORIAL TO JOHN L. SULLIVAN

(By Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 10.—Memorial services for John L. Sullivan were held here today and there was a large attendance, but men and women noted in this sport, and theatrical profession.

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Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, February 11, 1918.

Faulty Government Control.

This paper has questioned the propriety of shipping slate and iron about the country for coal at a time when transportation was blocked as never before by weather conditions and the extraordinary demands on the railroads due to war conditions, to say nothing of the imposition upon consumers, who have not only been obliged to pay exorbitant prices, but to take what came and be thankful to get it.

The situation is explained by a prominent New England newspaper, which says that when the government fixed the price of coal at the mines it was for what is known as "run-of-the-mines" coal; that is, the stuff should be sent to market just as it came from the ground. And consumers will not question that this is what they have been getting this winter. The paper mentioned estimates that the waste in coal amounts to about 30 per cent. That may be a little high, but that the waste has been very large everybody knows. If the railroads could have hauled reasonably pure coal in the place of this stone and iron the people would have been much better supplied with fuel. It would have been much better if this had been done, even if the price of coal had been still higher. Such a needless tax on the transportation system at such a time as this is little less than criminal, altogether aside from permitting the people to be swindled in connection with every purchase of fuel. And this condition has been allowed to exist in the face of the most prodigious efforts to speed up the moving of freight and compel shippers to unload cars with the least possible delay.

That the government should have entered into such an arrangement with the coal operators is by no means to its credit. There is no good reason why coal should not have been sorted as usual, and the people cannot be blamed for having their opinion, and that not a very good one, of "government control" of the coal business.

The incident goes to show that government control is not in itself an infallible cure for industrial and trade evils. In this time of emergency it may be the thing in certain directions, and the people are not disposed to magnify shortcomings in the haste and rush of the hour; but it is a question whether the cry for government ownership and control will be as strong after the war as it has been in the last few years. A certain amount of control may be necessary, but it will probably be recognized that beyond this the government should never go. No corporation could or would have dared to impose on the public as the government has done in connection with the fuel situation, and the mistake is one that should be corrected without needless delay.

Major Bishop of Canada, who has seen service at the front, regrets that America's preparations for aerial warfare are being so extensively advertised. The Germans have been put in complete knowledge of what is going on and will, of course, prepare to meet the invasion. Great care has been taken to censor less important matters.

The government has at last got around to cutting off the salaries of German officers held as prisoners of war. It has found that the German government is not reciprocating, and at this late day the pay envelopes of the nation's distinguished "guests" are stopped. "Better late than never" is about all that can be said.

Portsmouth leads in many things, and among its many blessings is a wide-open harbor at a time when most of the ports along the North Atlantic coast are closed by ice. Come to Portsmouth! You can get here either by land or water—that is, when the railroads are not blocked by drifts.

The men in the service are going after war life insurance at a great rate. They show that, with true American instinct, they know a good thing when they see it. The total amount of such insurance thus far taken exceeds four billions of dollars, and the applications are still coming in.

A New York clergyman declares that Washington is full of wire-pullers intent upon "getting a slice of the juicy melon." And not all of those fellows are in Washington. They are scattered all through the country, as unsavory developments from day to day attest.

President Wilson is not in favor of a "department of munitions," with a new cabinet officer at its head. He evidently feels, as do many others, that before creating any more new machinery it will be well to call on that already in existence to "produce the goods."

The United States and Canada have got together on the question of farm labor and will see to it that neither robs the other of its supply. This is sensible and right.

EDITORIAL

COMMENT

Hind-Sight

(From the Chicago News)
If this country had had universal military training it would not have been compelled to act the innocent bystander for three years while Britain, France, Belgium and Russia bled for the cause of liberty.

They March With March

(From the New York Herald)
If the appointment of Major General March as chief of the Army General Staff holds there should be no trouble in getting the American Army to move.

The Winter in England

(From the New York World)
A London newspaper of Jan. 2 says: "Blackberries are still being gathered in sheltered lanes in Dorsetshire." And still Englishmen sometimes complain of cold weather and would have us believe they have real winter weather in the Isle to which the Gulf Stream transports heat without extra charge for freightage.

A Marvel of The War

(From the New York World)
The Red Cross has appropriated at home and abroad nearly \$80,000,000. The next step is plain. It must have another \$80,000,000. If the war lasts long, still another. The manner in which this great work is voluntarily supported is one of the many marvels of the war.

All Together Will Win

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph)
What will win the war? What will give America the victory she is fighting for?

McAdoo says money will win.
Hoover says food will win.
Garfield says coal will win.
Schwab says labor will win.
Daniels says warships will win.
The President says the farmers will win.

Hurley says transports will win.
Aviators say airplanes will win.
All and more are necessary, but all of these and all the people of the nation, must pull together in one strong pull for victory.

The people in all lines of activity will win the war by co-ordination of all the vast resources of the country—by the united, patriotic and unselfish energy of a great nation.

There will be honor enough for all.

Warned

(From the Chicago Evening Post)
An American woman writes from Switzerland a warning that Germans say that Richmond, the historic capital of Virginia, is about to be blown up. On the theory of the Luddites, all the inhabitants of Richmond should now immediately quit the town. They have been warned. Germany's responsibility ceases. Every day they remain longer in their homes but they become guilty of so acting as to serve as an excuse for letting people make mean charges against the Kaiser.

A Secret That Was No Secret
(From the Detroit Free Press)
By gracious permission of the censor the American press is now permitted to inform its readers that the army sent across from the United States is occupying a section "on the Lorraine front." This fact has been known to most people and has been a matter of general conversation for weeks, but because of the inscrutable methods of the censorship it was prohibited news for the papers. Why? When did the sapient censor think he was decieving? Surely not the Germans; they have been told where the American troops were by their government's announcements. Three months ago their official bulletins carried the information. But it was taboo for the press of this country.

The way of the American censor with news is one of the bewildering mysteries of life on this mundane sphere.

The German Spy Mystery
(From the Minneapolis Journal)

One of the mysteries of Washington is the Government's failure to treat its German spies who are caught with the rigor which nations at war invariably adopt, and which is approved by the accepted rules of warfare.

If a single German spy has yet been executed, the fact has not come to public notice. And as the purpose of such execution would be to deter others from offenses against our national safety, it may be taken for granted that the facts would be made public.

The news columns every day tell with accounts of the capture of German agents and finding of evidence that they are burning and bombing.

The worst that happens to any of them seems to be imprisonment or execution. Neither punishment has any great deterrent quality. As fast as these fellows are clapped into prison, others take their places. The destruction meanwhile goes steadily on, despite vigorous preventive measures.

This is no time for squeamishness. The lives of our men at the front are at stake. When a munition factory is blown up, when a supply ship is burned, when valuable piers are destroyed, each act has its bearing on the welfare and the lives of American soldiers. Those spies are stabbing our boys in the back. No mercy should be shown them.

If the lack of laws with teeth in them accounts for the many unsavory methods of the Department of Justice,

the is not Congress in session, ready and anxious to pass any emergency war laws the Administration may ask for?

How long are these spies to be permitted to go on with their treacherous work, before they face firing squads?

Ending A Bluff

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel)
"Keeping up appearances" has been a national vice of America. And "keeping up appearances" has generally meant that we were trying to look and act like us if we were worth financially about twice as much as we really are.

Among other beneficial results, the war has produced a strong reaction against this form of self-aggrandizement.

It is no longer fashionable to parade one's worldly prosperity. The really rich have sensibly set an example of plain living and reduction of ostentatious expenditure.

They are doing the much more patriotic and profitable thing for the country, by turning into Government uses the money they have formerly spent in "keeping up appearances." And those of more moderate means, following the example, have reduced their sense of living to a point where they are enabled to save a little to help in the nation's big task.

This does not mean that we have become or are in danger of becoming a pauperous nation.

But it does mean that we are beginning to learn the judgments of national thrift and that, as time goes on and the stern necessities of the war are more strongly borne in on each of us, we shall get more in the habit of living within our means. By so doing we shall forget the imagined necessity of "keeping up appearances" or trying to make our neighbor think we are richer than we really are.

Christ's Soldier From Japan

(From the Continent)
Significant for optimism respecting present and future relations between Japan and the United States is the presence in this country of Major General Hibiki and his companions bringing a gift of \$10,000 for the war works of the Young Men's Christian Association among American troops. Half of the sum was donated personally by the Japanese emperor. This fact, and General Hibiki's high position in the army of Japan, give an almost official character to his visitation, and the friendly meaning of it all may be said to be even more convincing than the recent visits of Viscount Ishii and other Government diplomats. Their coming to America was required by official precedents that other allied Powers had set. But no precedent required the sending of General Hibiki or the giving of this handsome donation. The spontaneous testimony of the act is an eager wish for real friendship is too manifest to be questioned—too appealing, we trust, to be resisted.

The general in all lines of activity will win the war by co-ordination of all the vast resources of the country—by the united, patriotic and unselfish energy of a great nation.

There will be honor enough for all.

To Increase Pharmacists

The naval personnel bill provides for an increase in the number of naval pharmacists; for although 170 enlisted men have been advanced temporarily or permanently to that grade within the past year, the number is wholly inadequate for the needs of the enlarged navy.

The naval pharmacist has a job like unto none in civilian life. He is not a medical man, but he is far more than the pharmacist trained in putting up prescriptions. He might more accurately be termed the medical supply officer, for he is charged with purchasing and caring for medical and surgical supplies for shipboard and shore hospitals. He provides the special foods for the sick, procures whatever is needed for the laboratory and X-ray room, has charge of the vital statistics including the death records, inspects and issues drugs and medical and surgical supplies.

It takes long training in the navy to turn out a first rate warrant officer of this grade, familiar with navy forms and requirements; and for this reason only men from the hospital corps are eligible to be pharmacists. All told, only 124 pharmacists are now available, but in the corps is excellent material out of which to make the additional number that the navy is asking for.

Many officers are of the opinion that it would be well to so plan that commissions should be open to some of the excellent men who have done so well in their grade as pharmacists.

Will Attend Paymasters' School.

Many young men of the navy who have taken their examinations for the eligible list to become assistant paymasters in the navy will look forward

WITH THE FLAG

"THEN CONQUER WE MUST WHEN OUR CAUSE IS JUST."

"The HERALD cordially invites recipients of mail from soldiers in any and all branches of the service to send the letters to this office for publication. All matter of a personal nature will be eliminated in the publication; also the original letter will be returned to the owner directly after its publication without in any way being marred.

SERGEANT RAND WRITES FROM FRANCE

The following letters from a Portsmouth boy make a strong appeal to all of us. The longing for the letter from home with home news seems to be the greatest need, as the boys say that they are fully supplied with warm clothing.

France, Dec. 26, 1917.

Dear Susan—Received a nice long letter from you, one from mother and two packages and am using the pen that came in one of them now, and surely was some glad to receive both mail and the packages for the things to wear are just what we need over here and I want to thank you all very much and I am also glad Cliff and Jack can write too for I have received letters from both which I will answer very soon.

"We haven't any furnace fire in our house, but I have bought a sheepskin overcoat and with my blankets, I sleep very warm and you know fresh air never was an enemy of mine more than yourself; so I am very comfortable.

"The company you spoke of that Charlie Squires is in came on the same boat but we have never seen any of them since for you know France is a large city."

I received the box with the watch with the book which I have read and the first sergeant is reading it now and it sure is some book too.

"I received the box with the watch in it and although I never thought I should arrive to a wrist watch it is the handsomest piece of furniture in the house for I wear it twenty-four hours a day and would not exchange it for a cent so you see we never know just what comes in the mail.

The morning workmen's train from Dover was stuck in a snow drift this morning for two hours. The navy yard force did not reach the yard until 8:45.

WE SHOULD NOT FORGET THIS SOCIETY

The District Nursing Association Entitled to All the Home Charity We Can Give It.

Although Portsmouth has been ill hard in assistance for war purposes and charity here and there, there is one matter in the way of home charity which must not be forgotten, that of the District Nursing Association.

It has been proven time and time again that this organization is entitled to every bit of help the public can give it.

The work among the poor accomplished by this association is well known to the people. Ever since it was established it has depended on personal donations of money and small amounts contributed by organizations.

No one has come forward with a remittance in it will and with the means which it has at hand the association has produced many creditable results.

It is entitled to all the assistance that this city can give it.

FOLLOW THE CROWD.

Follow the crowd to the third annual carnival of Portsmouth Lodge, No. 431, I. O. O. M., to be held in Freeman's hall, Feb. 14, 15 and 16. There will be candy for those who have a sweet tooth, smokes for those who smoke, bears and dolls for the children, and don't forget the grocery and meat market where the housewife can save on her allowance.

The opening night, Jordan's famous orchestra will all the latest music will be here strong. Friday evening there will be a musical program. Saturday afternoon is especially for the ladies and children, a baby show with a prize for the winner.

Everyone bring their babies from the ages of 6 months to 2 years. All ladies and children free on Saturday afternoon. Saturday evening, the Lyric Quartet will entertain and then the drawing of the cash prizes. Don't forget the dates. There will be plenty of dancing for all.

HUNTING FOR STOLEN AUTOS.

Two police officers who serve under Capt. King of the Boston police department came here today in connection with stolen automobiles which are missing from Boston and other points nearby.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Martha J. Hutchins will be held from Hahn's Undertaking rooms, Tuesday, at 1:30 o'clock.

Sunday was so favorable that not

many

few strolled into the country.

with too. It is good enough so that our lieutenant wanted one truck for a special trip this other day and he picked mine, home close to our boat. "Well, I'll close now and go to bed as I am a little bit tired tonight. Lots of love to everyone and write soon to your son.

"Corporal S. E. Rand,
101 Supply Train, 1st Co. A. E. F."

EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY IS DEAD

(Continued from Page One)

for a successful regime. Others denounced it as infamous. Whatever the true estimate, it is a fact that the Turkish empire increased its power. Schools were reformed, the army built up, commerce extended, and Pan-Islamism created under Abd-ul-Hamid.

Stubbornly though he had fought outside forces to prevent disintegration of his empire, his fall came within the empire itself by the rise of the Young Turks, a party bent upon constitutional government. Abd-ul-Hamid granted a constitution, but failed to carry out the liberal ideas of the new generation. In the revolution of 1908 he was driven from the Imperial Palace on the shores of the Bosporus, made a prisoner and confined in the Villa Salonti, a former residence of a Greek merchant, in Salonti, the city where the Young Turk movement had its birth.

During his autocratic regime, Abd-ul-Hamid, was before all else Sultan and Caliph

GEN. ALLENBY HOLDS PRESTIGE IN THE EAST

tend the time for filing returns due for income, war income, and war excess profit taxes, to April 1, 1918.

In a letter received by H. B. W. Jones, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of New Hampshire, this morning from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, it is held that:

"Because of unavoidable delay in the preparation of forms and regulations for the war excess profits tax, and hence in the preparation of the related forms and regulations for returns for the income and war income taxes, and in order to afford taxpayers a necessary period for the preparation of returns after receiving the forms and regulations, the time for filing returns due after October 18, 1917, and on or before March 1, 1918, pursuant to the act of September 8, 1916 and the act of October 3, 1917, for income, war income and war excess profits taxes, whether they are to be made on the basis of the calendar year or fiscal year ended during the year 1917, is hereby extended to April 1, 1918."

General Allenby entered Jerusalem by the Joppa Gate on foot, and now it seems his name is being interpreted by the tribesmen as Allah Nabi, the former word meaning God, and the latter Prophet. Therefore his triumph over the Turks has been captioned as a direct interposition.

AMERICAN SHIPPING IS TURNING SCALE

TOM TOM TELLS OF CHINESE NEW YEAR

Boston's Chinatown ushered in its New Year with the heating of tom-toms and speeches in Chinese Merchant Association hall at No. 5 Harrison Avenue, Yee Wah, mayor of the district greeted the merchants and the gathering.

Chinatown's annual gala celebration will continue for ten days. The whole section is decked with Oriental colors.

The condition of State Fuel Administrator Floyd has somewhat improved and he is expected to be out this week.

It has been found necessary by the Internal Revenue Department to ex-

TIME EXTENDED TO APRIL 1ST

The date for the Income Tax returns has been extended April according to information reaching the local office.

It has been found necessary by the Internal Revenue Department to ex-

Wrestling Match Bill Dryden vs. Jim Poullos At Freeman's Hall Wednesday Evening Feb. 13th

**PRELIMINARY BETWEEN
Sailor Green, U. S. S. Ontario,
and "Butcher" Smart**

AFRICAN CHIEFS MAKING TOUR OF THE FRONT

(By Associated Press)

Somewhere in France, Feb. 11.—At the invitation of the Entente Allies, two prominent African chiefs are now making a tour of the front. It is the first time that official representatives of the great African tribes have been honored. They are visiting all the African battalions, as it is one of their chief objects to see how the black laborers are treated. When they return they will be able to make an interesting report to the chiefs and tribes on the wonders and terrors of scientific warfare.

CELEBRATE PEACE PACT IN BERLIN

(Continued from Page One)

teborate and it is pretty safe to assume that trade and economic relations will enter largely into the new peace arrangements.

It is rumored that the Central powers have made an offer of military assistance to the Kiel Rada in overcoming the Bolshevik invasion.

The signing of the peace has been received with greater enthusiasm at Vienna than at Berlin. This is due to the fact that it removes the menace of Austria's frontier and raises expectations of relief on the food situation.

NOTES FROM FREEMAN'S PT.

J. L. Melton, one of the best known electrical and mechanical engineers in New England, has joined the staff of Gen. Sup't E. J. White.

H. O. Prime of the State Employment office was here today to make some inquiries.

The news of the death of Mrs. George M. Thompson was learned with much regret.

Several large steam shovels arrived on Saturday for the National Engineering force.

A number of Italian laborers arrived from Boston today.

POLICE COURT

Louis Vinciguerra, who was arrested on Saturday night for selling booze in his place of business at 223 Daniel street, appeared in court today and pleaded guilty to the charge. It appears that Louis was working a counterfeiting with a candy store and nickname, with a little hop and mact obtment on the side. The court took \$25 and costs of \$10 away from Louis profits. A jail sentence of 30 days was suspended.

James M. Stokers, a big soldier, blew into the Boston & Maine depot Sunday night with a skin full. He was not long on the railroad property before some argument started between a civilian and himself. The argument became so heated that James took a punch at his civilian friend. Before James could arrange for the second wallop or the civilian could come back Officer Doherty hopped into the arena and declared it a draw. Today in court James had hot quite got over the hurt to his feeling on account of the names which the other man called him. He said he thought he was justified in taking the action he did after what his opponent said to him in the hearing of several spectators. He donated \$1.00 to the city treasury for his part in the Sunday night biffing fest.

DEATH OF CIVIL ENGINEER THOMPSON'S WIFE

News just received here this morning

of the death in Wakefield, Mass., Feb. 9, of Emma A., wife of George M. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is the civil engineer at Freeman's Point and Mrs. Thompson had many friends here. She was a most popular lady and Mr. Thompson will have the sympathy of many local friends.

PERSONALS

A. W. Woodman of Newmarket was a visitor here today.

I. H. Shattuck of Manchester was a visitor here today.

Albert L. Bates of Groveland, Mass., is visiting in this city.

James R. Pringle and wife returned to Concord this morning.

Sidney H. Winn is restricted to his residence with a severe cold.

Miss Eva Lyod of Lynn, formerly of this city is here for a few days.

Miss Julia Mulane of Columbia street passed Sunday in Boston.

Miss Constance Noyes, who has been living in Dover, has returned home.

Keith Wood of the General Electric Co. is visiting his parents in this city.

Mrs. Charles E. Senter of Pickering street suffered an ill turn on Saturday.

Walter B. Farmer of Hampton Falls and Brookline was a visitor here today.

Robert Jackson of Concord was here today and visited the Newington ship plant.

Mrs. James Pickering and her niece, Eleanor Pickering passed Saturday in Dover.

Miss Eva Perkins of Portsmouth spent the week-end with friends in Newburyport.

Miss Clough of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. L. Bullard of Middle street.

Maynard Lowe of Haverhill has moved here to take employment at the Newington plant.

Frank H. Meloon of the Boston Record passed the week-end with his parents in this city.

Lieut. Alan P. Richmond of Camp Devens, Ayer, passed the week-end in this city with friends.

Teresa Jones of Lynn, is passing a few days with her mother, Mrs. Mary Jones of Brewster street.

Freeman Pearson is improving and is now able to sit up which is good news to hosts of friends.

The Misses Alice and Ethyl Ryan of Irvington street passed Sunday at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

John E. Davis of this city who entered the valation corps has left Boston for the training camp.

Managing Editor Delind of the Boston Record passed the week-end in this city and paid The Herald a pleasant call.

Hon. Calvin Page had a conference with Senator J. H. Gallinger the past week on the Portsmouth and Kittery toll bridge matter.

The many friends of Mrs. Fred Johnston of New York, formerly of this city, will be sorry to learn that she is seriously ill.

Miss Nellie Turner of Newburyport, Mass., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Whittley at their home, 31 Dennis street of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sawyer (nee Beatrice Smart) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son at the Portsmouth Hospital on Sunday.

Miss Frances Campbell of Deuel street passed the week-end in Boston and on Sunday attended the John McCormack concert in Symphony Hall, Boston.

Michael J. Burns, U. S. N. R., stationed at Bunker Island, passed the week-end here with friends. He has recently received the rating of Expert Marksman.

Miss Margaret Donlin has returned to her home in this city, having been called to New York by the critical condition of her sister, Mrs. Johnston formerly Mary Lawrence of Portsmouth.

There was some warmth to the sun today.

BELIEVE TODAY LAST MONDAY HOLIDAY

PERSONALS

Washington, Feb. 11.—The East will observe today what fuel administration officials last night predicted would be its last heatless Monday.

Already the closing order has been suspended so far as it applies to eight southern states. Fuel Administrator Garfield is greatly encouraged over the prospect and is confident a situation will not arise again similar to that which brought the order suspending activity for the day in succession and the Monday closings.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Dover train to this city due at 7:07 was over an hour late this morning, having been stalled near Sawyer's Station shortly after starting.

This train had several hundred navy yard workmen who did not reach the naval station until after 9 o'clock. The delay also held up the train No. 266, which connects with the Dover train for Boston at 7:22 and which did not depart until 8:20.

The Public Utilities Commission of Maine has rendered a decision approving the location and construction of a branch railroad track by the Boston and Maine railroad Company across Lincoln street to the establishment of the Pepperell Manufacturing company. The decision states that no trains or parts of trains be moved across the street faster than six miles an hour and only when flagged across by a man on the ground within the wrought portion of the street.

Conductor Wallace Chase of the Boston and Maine passenger service is ill at his home at Kittery Point.

Hundreds of people, among them scores of local passengers who left Boston for this city on the 6 o'clock train last night, dug here about 7:17 arrived two hours late, due to a serious accident near the saten depot.

The train had reached Castle Hill when passengers were startled by the grinding of wheels as the emergency brakes were applied. It was soon determined that something out of the ordinary had occurred and several who left the train found the engine enveloped in steam, great clouds of it emerging with a roar. People were told to get back as there was danger of an explosion. A stay bolt in the boiler had evidently blown out and the Engineer, Fred Johnson of Portsmouth and his fireman, W. D. Twendley of the same city, were forced to flee from the cab. They were more or less scalded. Some time later the train was towed into Salem depot by a shifter. Passengers bound this way were transferred to the train which leaves Boston at 6:45 and which was right behind. The 5:30 St. John train was also delayed. Further trouble was experienced at Hamilton and Wenham, where it was reported that an engine was off the rails and the traffic were sent here over the in-bound track. —Newburyport News.

A few of the locomotives which had early trains from this city were delayed in getting out of the stalls at the roundhouse this morning owing to the tidewater backing into the turntable pit from the North Mill Pond, formed during the night which interfered with the operation of the table.

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BLACKSMITH SUPPLIES

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES

Muchemore & Rider Co.

Phone 454.

Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE Siegel Store

In Plush Coats, Cloth Coats, Serge and Silk Dresses, Furs, Skirts, Waists, Sweaters and Trimmed Hats. Everything Marked Down to Less Than Cost for Quick Selling.

Don't Wait—Come Early and Save Money.

THE SIEGEL STORE CO., 57 Market Street

The Store of Quality for the People.

PLYMOUTH BUSINESS SCHOOL

Prepares For Business

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Office Hours: 2 to 5 P. M. Daily.

Telephone Connection,
TIMES BUILDING,
Opposite Post Office.

E. L. Perry, Principal.
C. E. Wright, Manager.

SHAW'S CASH MARKET (FORMERLY CLARK'S BRANCH)

FRED I. SHAW, Prop.

The Policy of This Store Has Been Welcomed By Hundreds of Patrons

I WILL SAVE YOU ABOUT 20 PER CENT ON THE COST OF YOUR PURCHASES BY SELLING FOR CASH

NO CREDIT

NO DELIVERY EXCEPT ON ORDERS OF \$4.00 OR OVER

CROWDS IN LINE FOR COAL

Fuel Situation Growing Worse and Only Bushel Lots of Hard Coal Sold.

The coal situation has been such for the past week that on Saturday coal lines almost equalled those of the sugar lines, were formed at the coal wharves.

A. C. E. Walker and Co., on Water street there was hard coal and this fact drew hundreds of people. Mr. Walker had, before the coal spell set in, received two car-loads of nut coal and seeing that the situation was going to be very bad he made a rule that this coal should be only sold in bushel lots and one one bushel to a customer as it was the kind of coal that the smaller householders had been in the habit of using and know the most about. At the same time a bushel of soft coal was allowed. There was a considerable run all during the week but Saturday was the record breaker for about 500 bushels were sold in this way.

They came too, the office in every kind of a rig to get coal, not a few in automobiles, but all got the same, a bushel, and every precaution was taken to prevent repeating. Women with small sleds were very noticeable in the crowd, while the boys reaped a harvest hauling coal for people at ten cents a bushel on sleds. In each case the name of the person getting the coal was taken for record.

COL. ROOSEVELT GETTING WELL

(By Associated Press)

New York, Feb. 10.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt who is at the Roosevelt Hospital after two operations, is making steady improvement and today the attending physicians say that his recovery is only a matter of time.

DARTMOUTH STAR KILLED

New York, Feb. 10.—John A. Hopkins of 111 3d st., Newark, N. J., was formerly notified Saturday by the War Department that his son, cadet Charles A. Hopkins, in the aviation in-structure detachment, had been killed in France, Jan. 30, in an airplane accident. No details were given.

Hopkins was a popular school athlete in Brooklyn and won athletic honors at Dartmouth College.

He joined the Dartmouth ambulance corps immediately upon the entrance

of the United States into the war and went abroad with that organization last May. Soon afterward he wrote to his parents, saying he had so

soon entered service to have

been pressed into service to have

done.

He was a member of the

Brooklyn and won athletic honors at Dartmouth College.

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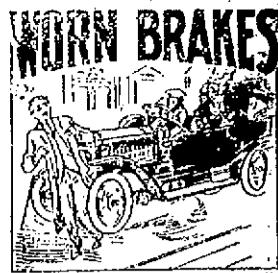
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WANT NEW MEMBERS IN THIS STATE

After last year's use don't you think it would be wise to have your brakes relined? We warrant that your brakes now are causing you some concern because they don't stop the car as quickly as they should—so why not have them relined this winter for spring and summer use? Dependable brakes mean enjoyable motoring—less accidents—more safety. We use the best brake-lining materials obtainable and of course the work is done reasonably.

Stanton Service Station
44 Hanover St.

BUILD THE Permanent Way

To do a job once and for all
USE
**Lehigh
Portland Cement**

Free books, plans, and information for any one interested in concrete construction. Just telephone.

LITTLEFIELD LUMBER Co.

63 Green Street.

"Concrete for Permanence"



SOUND ADVICE

Before buying a new metal part to replace a broken one it will pay you to investigate the time and money saving feature of our Oxygen Acetylene Welding. Our welding fuses the parts into a sound whole—it isn't "sticking" or soldering them together—generally the article is stronger after our welding than before the break—it is never weaker. Reasonable charges.

G. A. TRAFTON,
200 Market St., Portsmouth
HORSESHOEING AND JOBBING

HAM'S
Undertaking
Rooms

122 Market St.
(Established 1888)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
and Licensed Embalmer
in Maine and New Hampshire.
CHAPEL FOR SERVICES.
Phone 154-W.
Body Assistant, provided when
requested.

AUTO SERVICE

DO YOU THROW YOUR
MONEY AWAY?

If you do not, save it by bringing your old clothes to us to be renewed and repaired. We can many times give you an extra year's wear out of a suit you consider hopeless. Our cleaning department is near perfection as scientific knowledge and modern equipment can make it. In our dying department we make a specialty of turning out all work at two days' notice.

SUSSMAN'S DYE HOUSE

129 Market St. Tel. 103

FOOD

BUY IT WITH THOUGHT
COOK IT WITH CARE
SERVE JUST ENOUGH
SAVE WHAT WILL KEEP
EAT WHAT WILL SPOIL

DON'T WASTE IT

COOK WITH GAS—DON'T WASTE IT.

PORTSMOUTH GAS CO., ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

HOW TO USE SOFT COAL

Since the use of soft coal has been necessary in this city, it has been found that there are many people who do not know how to use it and get very poor results. The same appears to be true all over New England and there has been the added danger of gas which already has resulted in several deaths.

There are according to the people who use soft coal many different ways of getting results.

In the Boston Sunday Herald's mail box of Sunday there was a very good direction by a man who has used soft coal in his furnace for the past three years and now claims that he will not use anything else. His claims that to eliminate the excess amount of smoke always the ban of using soft coal—

that the method of building a fire should be reversed. He after shaking down the ashes leaving only the cinders in the grate, piles in his soft coal making the pile the highest in the center. He then piles on his kindling getting it well covered and starts the fire from the top. In this way he claims that the smoke is burned with that extra amount of heat while the time the kindling is burned the soft coal is well on fire, as it ignites almost as quick as wood. The drafts should be kept open until the coal is well caught the big pieces of coal being broken with a poker and it may then be closed up and left and it will be good for twelve hours with good heat.

A gentleman brought up in the Provinces where they use nothing but the Cape Breton soft coal, says that they have no trouble in burning the coal. He states that the coal should be well wet down the night before, that is to be used the following day. Then the fire is built in the regular way in the stove or range, being careful to keep the drafts open and not to get in too much coal. A lump of soft coal will expand several times when heated and

push the top of the stove off if the stove is too full. As soon as the coal gets started break the lumps with a poker as they form coke and as soon as the gas has burned off close the draft.

Another user of soft coal claims that he had bad luck with a minimum of smoke when he allows the wood to burn up to a bed of coal before putting on the soft coal, which he thoroughly soaks with water. He states that in his experience there are only two things to be guarded against gas and too much coal on the fire.

Soft coal in a furnace needs at least once a day a good breaking up with a poker or bar or poker.

Possibly the readers of The Chronicle have had experience with burning soft coal, which differ from the above. If so, this paper would be glad to print any information which will be of benefit to the new users of soft coal.

"Unwept, Unhonored, and Unsung"

(Geo. Harvey in North American Review.)

We, the American people are at war. Already a larger number of sons and brothers have perished than were killed in the greatest battle of the civil conflict at Gettysburg or in the bloodiest fight at Antietam. Here is the record of deaths from the beginning of mobilization in September 10, 1917:

Deaths among all American troops in France since embarkation begin July 317 Deaths among regular troops in the United States, September 21, 1917, to January 18, 1918 320 Deaths among national army troops in the United States, September 21, 1917, to January 18, 1918 2,263 Deaths among national guard troops in the United States, September 21, 1917, to January 18, 1918 1,305

Total deaths all troops in United States, September 21, 1917, to January 18, 1918 2,918

Total deaths among troops in France and the United States 3,235

Daily, in the Official Bulletin and in the newspapers, we read the names of those who have died in France in the service of their country. Three hundred and seventeen they number to the date mentioned. A few were killed in action or while acquiring experience in the trenches but a large majority died in camps from exposure and diseases contracted therewith.

Equal recognition has been accorded to all in the official publications of our Government.

During the same period 2913, nearly ten times as many, of our young men, less loyal, less brave, no less devoted, have died in the camps in the United States, chiefly from causes whilst it makes the heart sick to recount. They gave their lives to their country and to the great cause of human freedom as freely as manfully, as uncompromisingly as their comrades who happened to be sent to France gave theirs.

But we look in vain in the Official Bulletin or to the Press for their names.

For them there is no Roll of Honor.

Why? Is our Government so fearful

of the fatal effects of its own handiwork that it must needs deny to its own soldiers the slight tribute of honorable mention? Is the necessity of covering up blunders and averting accusations of neglect so great that even so little comfort of natural pride and splendid patriotism cannot be accorded the anguished hearts at home?

It is a proper and righteous demand for just publicity again to be pushed aside ruthlessly upon the damnable falsehood of "conveying information to the enemy."

Millions of dollars are being expended by the so-called Committees on Information in propaganda designed solely to excuse and to exploit inefficiencies in public office. Cannot a few hundred be allotted to grateful memory of our honored dead?

Nothing we take for granted; can be expected of an Official Bulletin so biased that it prints pages of refutation by a Cabinet officer of an amendment by a Senator of the United States, to which it gives a few scant lines.

Don't use harsh physics. The reduction weakens the bowels, tends to chronic constipation. Get Donn's Regulates. They operate easily. 30c at all stores.

But the Congressional Record is ap-

pealed to, and still under the official document and still under the

Control of Congress.

May we not, then, in the name of the American people, ask the American Congress to publish in their own admirable record, the names of all American soldiers who have already given their lives to their country and to inscribe daily thereafter the names of the thousands who are yet to do upon—

"THE NATION'S ROLE OF HONOR—to the end that the splendid souls of the great Republic shall not pass into the Beyond "unwept, unhonored, and unsung?"

Old Songs And Memories

(From the Etude)

The clothes of old age are memories-beautiful memories. The pauper in the poorhouse, with his mind stored with treasured visions of a noble past, is richer than the Croesus in his mansion, haunted with the odors of meanness, oppression, unfair advantage, trickery and penury. Happy indeed is the man who has both beautiful memories and plenty of the world's goods.

Perhaps you have wondered why old people demand old songs. It is not that they have a means of discrimination whereby they feel that the songs of long ago are better than the same type of song made today. Fifty years from now people may cast the same halo over the songs of today that the old ones did to those of yesterday.

The Tidewater, which has changed ownership after running in the boat-building trade to this port for less than six months, says the Boston Globe: "The big collier cost to build about \$570,000, and was sold for more than \$2,000,000, a profit of more than \$2,000,000."

The Tidewater was built at the New York Shipbuilding company's yard, Camden, N. J., and was completed early this year.

Some idea of the tremendous advances in the price of vessel property and the fabulous prices now being paid for vessels that can be bought is shown in the sale of the Boston engineer Tidewater, which has changed ownership after running in the boat-building trade to this port for less than six months," says the Boston Globe. "The big collier cost to build about \$570,000, and was sold for more than \$2,000,000, a profit of more than \$2,000,000."

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